THE EMERALD.

(NEW ESTABLISHMENT.)

VOL. I.] *Boston, Saturday, August* 6, 1808. [No. 42.

ORIGINAL.

THE WANDERER.

No. 127.

TO THE WANDERER.

(Conclusion.)

TO this Spring our inveterate water drinkers resort, and here I amused myself half an hour or more in observing the approach and conduct of the characters which flocked in crowds to taste the supposed liquor of life. Some gentlemen of chymical acuteness who are in the habit of displaying their learning when the ignorant fashionable are standing by, decided at the first taste the proportion of limestone, salt, steel and air which it contained, and at the same time cast round upon the multitude a glance of the most gracious superiority; the by-standers supported their self-confidence with admirable adroitness, and gazed with wonder-stretched mouths at the lips which proclaimed the sudden decisions, and the very puppies in the road yelped out their admiration.

A little Frenchman being told by a lady to take a tumbler full at a draught, that the water might have its complete effect, obeyed her like a true knight. But unfortunately the water taking a wrong course, together with the strangling effect of the fixed air with which it is charged, almost strangled the little beau; and it was not until he had whirled himself round like a *tea-totum* several times, that he could regain his complacent smirk and whiffing obsequiousness. A German for his part considered it nothing to the Spa and Seltzer waters, and the cockney having "*heard speak*" of the Bath Springs in England, of course contemned every thing in America, and derided the waters accordingly. The ladies, however, swallowed so many glasses, that I was actually anxious lest the effects of this excessive dissipation should impair the glow of their beauty, or frequently deprive us of their society. But one of the fair ones who had then drank about twelve glasses, informed me that the effects were perfectly gentle and afforded them amusement. The philosophy of all this is, that most of it escapes by evaporation, and for the rest—why let that rest, as Ned Shuter used to say. After all, it is clear that fashion and style are the only inducements with nine tenths of the company to visit this place; the invalids not making more than the other tenth. And it seems to me perfectly ridiculous to see a brawny fashionable, swallowing more water in a morning than she would drink at home in a month, and that merely for amusement.

From this period till breakfast, my only amusement was to pace a

long piazza and completely to loiter away the snail-like march of time: for there was no inducement to take a morning's excursion, when certain of being surrounded by invariable fog, suffocated with confined air, and the road laying through a mere sand barren.

Well, so much for my time, until our scramble for breakfast. When the bell for this ceremony was sounded, a mob of fashionables, bedizened in silks and muslins, for it was a necessary *etiquette* to dress as splendidly as possible and change at every meal, took possession of the tables, and a similar scene to that which I have before described at dinner was then performed. As the breakfast was generally too bad to be eaten, or at any rate to be much relished, I sat and observed. There were not six pretty women in the room; but that was not their fault, they would have been so if they could, I dare say. The southern manners were more austere and ceremonious, the eastern more low and familiar, and the New York manners partook of both qualities.

After breakfast custom authorized the ladies to allow a few minutes conversation, and a few minutes satisfied me. A New York woman of fashion, minces her speech, "D'ye do, sir, hope you're very vell this morning—have you been valking long in the stoop?" (another name for piazza). The Carolina lady, more dignified, would pronounce with an air of infinite consequence, on your enquiring after her health, "that she thanked you she was *tolerable* now, but she had been sick up *steers* all morning." As this was all she had to say, *I* did not think she was at all *tolerable*. The northern lady would order her horses put *into* her coach; would declare there was a *proper mixed medley* of folks at the place, and that the flies were *plaguy thick*." This conversation, however, miserable as it was, soon broke up; the ladies retired to their amusing contemplations, and I paced the piazza or went to the bath or the spring, or my chamber, or any where to beguile the tedious vacuity of time.

You will say there were splendid equipages, why did you not ride? But what was the use of riding where there was no scenery to tempt you to an excursion, or if there had happened to be natural scenery, no clearness of prospect, or if beauty of prospect, no one who concerned himself about your splendour—There were some people indeed who travelled to Lake George or Niagara; but those places are not Ballstown. Your enquiries are generally confined to *who has come* or *who has gone*; who has got the influenza, or rather who has *not* got it, what young couple have run away, or what gambler is ruined—In this delightful state of listless inaction, attending only to the droning flight of time, I generally remained until dinner was called. But dinner, like breakfast, was all confusion, and afternoon like morning, was all tediousness. Towards evening indeed there was something which served to provoke the irritability of idle presumptions; envy crept into the place and excited a contest between the two principal inns. It seems that the company at the GREAT HOUSE, from some unaccountable prepossession of mind, considered themselves a kind of *nobility*, by virtue of possession. Accident, like fortune, conferred her favours blindfolded, and a coachman or stage-driver, by stopping

at the door of the great house, would as surely dignify the company with nobility as if king George the third had laid his sword across their shoulders. This new found dignity, like other new garments, did not fit the wearers, and they began to assume a kind of consequence to which they imagined the bad living at "*Sans Souci*" most justly entitled them. And indeed I actually heard one southern nabob apologize to another, for introducing a gentleman from one of the minor houses to eat dinner with him. I assure you, sir, said he, I would not have done it; but Mr. ——— found the Sans Souci so full, that he was necessitated to take other lodgings. The effect of all this presumption, was to create heart-burnings and jealousies, between the company at the various houses. The dances at the *great house* were destroyed, because at Aldrige's they had engaged the only band of music in Ballstown; and the company at "Sans Souci" could not possibly dance at such an extreme vulgar place. Neither when they had the music themselves would they invite any company into their dignified presence. Thus the one house had music where there were not people enough to dance; and the other where there were crowds there was no music! no dancing! So much for the comforts of self-sufficient vanity, the gratifications of jealousy, and the pleasures of disappointed expectation.

To compensate for want of public amusement the ladies did grant us their beautiful presence in the evening. They promenaded the room, they got up, then sat down, then ogled, then giggled, and then uttered a broad laugh at some *nothing* which a dapper beau had spoken. For this I was sorry; for had the ladies been handsome, had they been sensible or even complaisant; had they been all these, the hours might have been passed agreeably enough in their company; but they were neither, and the conclusion is obvious.

I have done, sir, and my impression is, that the bad situation of the place, is exceeded by the bad living; the bad living by the bad manners, and the bad manners by —— but I have no object of comparison for these, and so adieu. I have the honour to be, sir, what you will wonder at, after all the declarations I have made,

A RATIONAL VISITOR.

ORIGINAL ACCOUNT OF SWEDEN.

AS Sweden possesses no work in her own language, which can be called statistical in the strictest acceptation of the word; as almost all foreigners who have written concerning this kingdom, such as Wraxall, Coxe, and Mrs. Wollstonecraft, have incurred the just reproach of being deficient in accuracy; as the memoirs of Canzler, though much to be commended on account of the ample information which they contain upon many subjects, are already out of date and defective in a variety of particulars; as, finally, the *Tableau general de la Suede*, by Catteau, leaves still a great deal to be wished; for these reasons we think we have a right to expect that the public will give a favourable reception to the following account of a country, that has always been deservedly in high esteem throughout all Europe, and which at the present moment engages the particular attention of

the world. The Swedes have, indeed, a great number of topographical descriptions of their towns and of particular districts; the Swedish language abounds in detailed notices relative to agriculture, politics and finance, in celebrated historians and geographers, such as Dalin, Lagerbring, Botin, Fant, Djurberg, and Tuneld, particularly distinguished for his geographical accuracy; but we do not hesitate to assert, that all these different works are nothing more than unconnected materials, the arrangement of which into an interesting statistical account, is reserved for some future writer of judgment: and it is a matter of surprise, that in a nation, so celebrated for patriotism, and in which the love of literature has struck such deep root, no writer has yet undertaken a task at once so useful and laudable. Whilst we wait in expectation of seeing this subject elaborated by a more able pen, we shall in the mean time endeavour in some measure to supply the deficiency, by a selection of various details relative to this important country, extracted from the new edition of Toze's statistical work, with the commentary of professor Heinze.

The vast country of Sweden, which appears on the map of Europe in a kind of semicircular figure, extends from 55° to 70° N. lat. and from 28° to 48° E. lon. To the east. it is bounded by that part of Finland which at present is subject to the empire of Russia; to the west, it borders on Norway, throughout a long extent of boundary; to the north it likewise borders on Norway, and on Norwegian and Russian Lapland; and to the south it is bounded by the Baltic, forming within the recess of its coast the gulf of Finland, which divides it from Livonia: an immense territory, containing about 216,000 square geographical miles. The face of the country is diversified with a great number of high mountains, extensive lakes, and considerable rivers.

Whether its proximity to two large capitals be an advantage or a disadvantage to Sweden, may be questioned. Its small distance from Copenhagen and Petersburg affords it, in time of peace, a ready market for its manufactures and the produce of the country, and in time of war enables it to threaten these cities with a sudden and powerful attack. On the other hand, the natural effect of this dangerous vincinity has been to inspire the two neighbouring powers with the project of extending their boundaries at the expense of Sweden.

In the southernmost provinces the air is in general sufficiently temperate; in the others the heat during the summer is excessive, on account of the great length of the days and the reflection of the rays of the sun from the mountains; and during the winter the cold is dry, intense, and rarely interrupted by thaws. Frequent winds purify the atmosphere, the salubrity of which, together with the robust constitutions of the inhabitants, renders instances of extreme longevity common amongst them. If the duration of the winter could be determined with any degree of precision in a country of such vast extent, we might say that it commences about the middle of October, and ends about the middle of May. It has been remarked, that near Helsingfors, in Finland, coaches were used instead of sledges on the Christmas eve of one year, whilst on the 3d of October of another, they had already frost and snow. The first

day of May is generally considered as the commencement of spring, and is kept as a kind of festival and visiting day amongst the inhabitants, who on this day endeavour to indemnify themselves, by feasting and amusements, for the uncomfortable manner in which they have been obliged to pass their time during the preceding tedious and dreary season. At Stockholm and Stelingfors, tulips are always in bloom at Whitsuntide; in other parts, where the thick forests intercept the rays of the sun, patches of snow are still found in the middle of June.

It is remarkable, that of late years the spring has been scarcely distinguishable in the north of Europe; it has appeared to be hardly any thing more than a prolongation of the season which it ought to banish. Those who are not acquainted with the northern climates, will scarcely be able so conceive the regret which this change has occasioned. They can form no idea of the voluptuous and vivifying influence of the first fine days of the spring in these climates. An universal metamorphosis takes place; new life and rejuvenescence seem to pervade all nature, animate and inanimate. Whilst, in more southerly latitudes, the plants spring up imperceptibly, and the buds expand by slow degrees, producing in the mind only gently pleasing sensations; here one imagines one sees the roots extend themselves, every leaf unfold itself, and with an admiration that fills the soul with extacy, follows the whole rapid progress of vegetation. The longer and the more profound the sleep of winter has been, the more brilliant appears this resuscitation of nature, and the more powerfully it exerts its influence upon all beings.

Beyond Gefle and Bioerneburg, fruit-trees are rarely to be met with; in the rest of Sweden peaches and grapes are with difficulty brought to maturity, and figs can never be made to ripen, unless they have been kept during the winter in a hot-house.

The soil produces all that is requisite for the wants, and even the luxuries of life; it were however to be wished that the inhabitants knew better how to content themselves with the produce of their own country, and to dispense with superfluities imported from abroad, which can only tend to impoverish them, if they become too much habituated to their use. Their horses and oxen are small; the pasturage in the southern provinces, and even in Finland, is however so rich, that their cattle form an article of exportation. The small size of the horses is attributed to the peasants employing them in labour too young, and loading them with burdens disproportionate to their strength, as also to their often galloping with them up acclivities, which in so mountainous a country are very frequent and steep. Their swiftness is such, that it is common for the post-coaches to travel at the rate of a Swedish mile (equal to two French leagues,) or more, in an hour, even when the carriage is loaded with a considerable quantity of luggage. During the course of the last fifty years, the breed of sheep has been much improved by means of those imported from Spain and England. Sweden, nevertheless, imports annually a large quantity of foreign wool. Game is very abundant, especially wild fowl, such as wood-cocks, pheasants, &c. which are killed in the forests of the northern provinces, and conveyed during the winter upon sledges to Stock-

holm and the southern parts of the kingdom, where they are less abundant. The elk, an animal of extraordinary swiftness, and which it is almost imposible to tame, is common in this country, as are also bears and wolves, two species of animals that possess far less courage than is usually imagined; the latter may be kept from approaching men by kindling a small fire, or even by a lighted torch, which travellers fix to the hind part of the sledge. The sea, the rivers, and the lakes abound with such a quantity of fish, that, besides the home consumption, they furnish a very important branch of commerce. The most considerable article of this kind are the herrings, the fishery of which amounts, at an average, to 200,000 tons per annum, and yields, besides the great exportation to foreign countries, a vast quantity of oil. The fish called by the inhabitants strommingar, is taken annually to the amount of 200,000 tons. Attempts have been made to introduce the cultivation of the silk-worm; but they have hitherto not been productive of any material advantage to the country. The attempts that have been made for naturalizing the rhubarb-plant, have scarcely been more successful. Were it not for the numerous forests with which this land is overshadowed, the produce of the mines would not be very lucrative; nevertheless, the inhabitants are not sufficiently careful to spare their woods, so that the want of timber begins to be felt in many places, and has excited the attention of the government, which has lately adopted various measures in order to induce the inhabitants to plant trees, &c. Turf also begins to be more employed as fuel than formerly, and fortunately it is here very plentiful, and of excellent quality. Some beds of pit coal have likewise been discovered, particularly in Scania, and furnish a new resource to the country. In a land where in many parts the habitations are far distant from each other, and the woods very frequent, it often happens, during the summer, that the peasants are obliged to pass the night in the open air, in woods near to the road. In such cases they kindle a large fire of the branches of trees, round which they lie down to sleep, and frequently neglect to extinguish it before they proceed on their journey in the morning. Hence arise those terrible conflagrations, by which, in some instances, all the branches of whole forests have been consumed, for the trunks of the trees are not attacked by the flames. This practice is very common amongst the peasants, who go into the woods in the spring to catch birds; for these, having often to separate themselves to a great distance from each other, fix upon a place of rendezvous, where they kindle a large fire in the evening, near the place where they know the birds to have their haunts and to build their nests, that they may not have far to go in order to catch them before sun rise; and after having slept a couple of hours at their fire, they leave it in the morning, either to burn out of itself, or to communicate to the rest of the forest. The only means of stopping the progress of such a conflagration, is to dig a broad ditch round the place where the forest is in flames, in order to prevent their communicating to the other trees, and to suffer those that are already on fire to burn out. The building of ships, and particularly of small vessels, is carried on with the greatest activity, and large quantities of planks

nd other requisites for naval architecture are exported.

The cultivation of grain is pretty considerable in Scania, East Gothland, Smaland, Sudermania, Upland, and Finland; but the produce of the harvest is not near sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; particularly as the season is seldom favourable enough to ensure a good crop, and as the expenditure of grain in the distilleries is immense. The importation of grain alone from foreign countries costs Sweden annually upwards of a million of dollars. The cultivation of tobacco has succeeded very well throughout the whole country; it grows in the greatest abundance in the neighbourhood of Stockholm and Abo; and perhaps Sweden, at the present moment, does not require any importation of this article from abroad, except in order to have it of a quality superior to that of its own growth. Many orchards of fruit trees have of late been planted, which proves that the country does not as yet abound in fruits; and in fact, horticulture is too much neglected by the peasants. It is rather singular that the best cultivated lands are not to be found near the principal roads, which is, undoubtedly, in part owing to the circumstance, that the ancient inhabitants, whilst exposed to the incursions of the Tartars or Bohemians, thought it prudent to conceal their best pasturages and most cultivated plantations, by choosing the situations behind high mountains, and a considerable distance from the public roads, where they are found at the present day.

If the vegetable kingdom be rather barren in this country, the same cannot be said of the mineral. At Adelfors in Smaland, is a gold mine that has been opened since the year 1738, but which scarcely defrays the expence of working it. Another mine of gold is in the province of Westmania. The most ancient and productive silver mine is that of Sala; it yields annually about 2000 marks of silver, if the accuracy of the returns can be relied upon. The other silver mines are scarcely worth mentioning; but one of the principal sources of wealth to this country consists in its mines of copper, which are not inferior in quality to that of Japan. The most important of these copper-mines is that of Falun, which however has yielded less ore of late years than formerly. The mine of Otvidaberg, in East Gothland, is the second in importance. The iron mines are still more productive and numerous. These are found in all the provinces of the kingdom; the most lucrative are those in Westmania, Wermeland, and Upland, amongst which that of Dannemora and the foundery of Laefsta are particularly to be noticed. The export of this article alone produces to the country a revenue of more than two millions of dollars. Amongst the valuable stones of Sweden, the porphyry, which is of the most superb quality, is the most remarkable. Various kinds of marble are also common; but in general they are inferior to those of Italy. The water of the sea furnishes the kingdom with a quantity of salt, but not sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants; besides it is unfit for salting provisions, particularly herrings. A great number of mines of sulphur are also found here, and several mineral springs.

The kingdom is divided into five principal divisions, namely, Sweden proper, Gothland, Nordland, Lap-

land, and Finland; comprehending in all twenty-eight governments. These are reckoned to contain not more than 105 towns, most of which are very small and thinly inhabited; which affords a presumption that the citizens, who have enriched themselves by commerce, leave the towns to purchase landed possessions. There are very few towns in the northern provinces, and in some governments not a single one.

Sweden possesses in the north of Germany, anterior Pomerania, as far as the river Pene, with the island of Rugen, the town of Weimar, and the bailiwick of Neucloster, situated in the dutchy of Mecklenburg. By that part of Pomerania, that extends along the coast of the Baltic, the Swedish territories border on those of Mecklenburg and Prussia. Swedish Pomerania, together with the island of Rugen, form a territory of 1120 square miles in extent, with a population of from 100,000 to 110,000 souls. The climate is tolerably temperate, and the soil in general fertile. It produces all kinds of grain in abundance, and plenty of cattle; the geese of this country are remarkable for their uncommon size. The sea, as well as the rivers and lakes, are plentifully stocked with fish, and a considerable quantity of amber is found on the coasts. This dutchy contains many trading towns, which export merchandize to a very considerable amount; the revenue of the crown is stated to be upwards of 20,000 dollars.

The King of Sweden, in his quality as Duke of Pomerania, has a vote at the Diet of Ratisbon. The states of the country consist partly of the nobles who possess fiefs, and partly of the deputies of the towns. The governor, who is nominated by the King, and resides at Stralsund, presides over the regency. The university established at Greifswald has a valuable library, and several of its professors deservedly enjoy a high reputation in the literary world. The number of students is nearly one hundred. The principal causes of the university not being more frequented are, undoubtedly, its vicinity to other more celebrated universities, and its distance from the centre of Germany. It has, however, several Swedish students, and one of the professors is a native of that country.

Sweden has only one colony, namely, the Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the Antilles.

THE MEDLEY.

"Jucundum nihil est, quod non reficit varietas."

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Bishop Newton relates, in the account of his own life, that Lord Chesterfield used to lay *baits* and *traps* for the introduction of witty stories and witticisms, which he brought ready prepared to let off in company; and so I have often heard. But how nauseous, how mean, how disgusting, the idea! Such management shews a littleness of soul, as well as a littleness of understanding; and a man of spirit would disdain it. Wit should be a sudden instantaneous production by a stroke of imagination upon the object or occasion, as fire from the collision of flint and steel: but witticisms ready made—Oh, heavens! Bayes's *good things* beat 'em hollow.

Doct. Tongue, in his tour through the United States, makes the following curious contrast betwee

Maryland and Ohio, which we submit without comment.

"In Ohio, every man is free, and slavery is forbidden by the constitution and the laws.

"In Ohio, every man rises with her and grows with her growth.

"In Ohio, the labouring man is loved and esteemed; he is taken by the hand, helped forward in life, and treated like *a man.*

"In Ohio, fuel, timber, mills, and mill seats, abound.

"In Ohio, choice lands are to be procured at from two to eight dollars per acre.

"In Ohio, an average acre produces twenty-five bushels of wheat, and forty-five of corn.

"In Ohio, funds are already appropriated, which will be equal to the support of civil government; but at present the citizen pays, for this purpose, an average tax of twenty cents per hundred acres.

"In Ohio, there is an adequate fund to educate every youth and qualify him for the common pursuits of life.

FINALLY.

"Ohio is a young state, possesed of a delightful soil a healthy climate, and the *essence* of liberty—rising in her glory, like a young man approaching to manhood.

"In Maryland, we are cursed by slavery; and while the master is aping the splendour of wealth, he is writhing under the continual demands of the merchant, who supplies his slaves.

"With us every year increases the body of slaves, and consequently diminishes the neat balance of profits. This must soon destroy some plantations.

"In some parts of Maryland the labouring man is despised; he is a mongrel, a non descript animal: something between the landlord and his negro." (There is too much truth in this. It must indeed be confessed, that wherever there is slave labour, white labourers are degraded.

"With us, fuel is scarce; timber extremely expensive; mills and mill-seats for country use rarely to be found.

"With us, poor, barren, worn out lands, cost from eight to twenty dollars per acre.

"With us, an average acre produces nine bushels of wheat and fourteen of corn.

"In Maryland, there is no tax for the support of government.

"With us, not a cent is appropriated for this purpose, and our gates, our want of roads, and of bridges form eternal sources of vexation and disappointment.

FINALLY.

"We have a soil worn out and destroyed; our liberty may be said to be *nominal*; we are every day liable to the *spasms of slavery*; and like an old man, tottering on the margin of his grave."

FREDERICK III.

Mr. Dutens travelled to Potsdam with Lord Algernon Percy son to the Duke of Northumberland for the purpose of seeing Frederick. The king read his verses, was delighted with the compliments they contained, and dispatched a message by his secretary, that he would see the author on the following morning. This was the great Frederick of Prussia! Flattery is a feast, as well for wise men as for fools.

CHRISTIAN FOURTH OF DENMARK.

We beheld the resting place of Christian the Fourth, a king who held the balance of justice in equal scales; who consulted, in all things, the good of his subjects; he was happy in an honourable peace, but when provoked by injuries, the first to meet dangers in maintaining the rights of his people. His virtues have procured him the surname of Great.

In the 14th year of his age he

presided in the Supreme Court of Justice, when three noblemen were tried for having assaulted, and maimed another of their rank, the peers attempted to extenuate the offence, and pretended that it was not cognizable by the laws.

"Is there no passage in the code," demanded Christian, "to punish such a crime?"

The Chancellor replied in the negative; but added, that the laws of Schonen ordained, "that if any one shall cut off both the hands of a slave, the offender shall pay three marks, and make compensation to his master."

The peers, interrupting him, contended, that the laws of Schonen were not the laws of Jutland; that those quoted by the Chancellor were obsolete, having been written in the days of slavery.

"What," rejoined the king, "shall a slave in Schonen be protected, and a nobleman in Jutland have no right? When men of rank shew the world they have neither virtue nor honour, by perpetrating foul offences, they shall forfeit that rank they are no longer worthy to hold, and pay a fine. This do we adjudge."

Whether in the closet, in the field, or on the sea, Christian was invariably great. Happy would it have been for Denmark, had his plan been adopted of ridding himself of foreign adventurers, who have since been a scourge to the country.

A merchant from Hamburgh presented a proposal for some grand plan to the king, who received it, but returned no answer. The merchant, at length, grew importunate, and addressed a letter to His Majesty, requesting, if he should not approve his project, that he would not disclose it to any one.

Christian, aware of the German's finesse, whose object was to attach confidence to himself and plans, returned him all his papers, with this reply, in German, "Can you keep a secret? I can."

But in his 68th year, Christian the Fourth added everlasting glory to his name. He commanded, in person, thirty-seven ships of war, and sailed for the Baltic in pursuit of the Swedish fleet, under Admiral Fleming. They met.

During the engagement a ball killed or wounded twelve or thirteen persons around the King, and a splinter struck out his right eye. His Majesty fell down senseless; upon which a sailor exclaimed, "All is lost! The King is killed!"—"Never mind that," cried another, "the King was but one man!" The Royal Tar recovering at this moment, looked up, and said, "You are right, my good fellow, I am but one man."

The wound was dressed, and a white handkerchief bound across his Majesty's forehead, which he covered with a red cap; and continued on the quarter deck, commanding till midnight, when the enemy gladly retreated

---

The following copy of an original letter from Queen Elizabeth to Heaton, Bishop of Ely, is taken from the Register of Ely:

"Proud Prelate,

"I understand you are backward in complying with your agreement: but I would have you to know, that I, who made you what you are, can unmake you; and, if you do not forthwith fulfil your engagement by —— I will immediately unfrock you. Your's, as you demean yourself, ELIZABETH"

Heaton, it seems, had promised the Queen to exchange some part of the land belonging to the see for an equivalent, and did so; but it was in consequence of the above letter.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

A few days since as some men were digging a vault in High-street, Cheltenham, they found, within sixteen inches of the surface, a fresh-looking brown earthen pot, containing between fourteen and fifteen hundred shillings of the reigns of Edward VI. Philip and Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. The whole were in tolerable good condition, and the pot, except from its shape, which somewhat resembled a raisin jar) appeared as if lately buried. From there being no coins however, amongst them since those of Charles I. it is probable that the owner concealed this little treasure during the dissensions which followed that reign, and falling himself a victim, never returned to reclaim it.

The art of polyautography or multiplying designs by means of stone, though yet in its infancy, is already practised in three different ways, in all of which, blocks of a fine-grained calcareous stone are employed instead of copper. The first manner is by tracing on the stone with an ink prepared for the purpose, and with a steel pen whatever is to be printed, whether writing, music, or figures. This manner is expeditious, but serves only for outlines, or mere sketches. But it is capable of increased utility, if a writing on paper, with the ink composed for this purpose, be transferred from the paper to the stone, from which a number of impressions may be taken off. This transfer supersedes the necessity of reverse writing on the stone, and multiplies at pleasure the most correct *fac-simile*. As the printing may be begun as soon as the ink is dry, this is a rapid way of obtaining impressions. The second way of operating originated with Professor Mitterer, of Munich; he discovered that the materials of which the ink was composed, might be made into crayons, which being traced on the stone, the drawings thus made, might be multiplied greatly. They are indeed much softer than ordinary chalk, they require time and patience in using; but they may be made to produce pleasing designs. The third mode may with propriety be called the art of engraving on stone, being executed by means of the graver. It is very much superior to the other modes, and the work is capable of yielding a greater number of prints than the others. It takes much less time than engraving on copper, and hopes are entertained that it may be brought to answer the same purposes. It will also imitate engravings on wood—M. Cotta, who has lately purchased a share in the patent granted for practising this art, intends speedily to publish one of Schiller's Songs, the text of which will be engraved on stone with the graver. The music to which it has been set will be printed from writing with a pen; and a frontispiece designed in chalk, by M. Seele, director of the gallery at Stuttgard, will be prefixed so that this specimen, consisting of five folio leaves, will exhibit all the three methods of engraving on stone.

The Missionaries in the country of the Hottentots have lately introduced vaccination among that people, by the express orders of the English government of the colony at the Cape. Upwards of six hundred Hottentots had been vaccinated with the best effect, and the Missionaries were using all diligence among their congregations to promote the general introduction of so beneficial a measure.

The total number of ships from the port of Hull, employed in the whale fishery last season was 35, and the quantity of oil which they boiled amounted to 4356 tons.

DOMESTIC.

Proposals are issued by George W. Woodman, of New Bedford, for publishing that valuable and scarce book, entitled, Thoughts on Religion, and other important subjects; newly translated from the French of Blaise Pascal. To which are added, Memoirs of his Life and Writings. The work will be comprised in one volume, octavo, to contain about 400 pages. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume, neatly bound and lettered.

The lines on the death of Mrs. WARREN, in our poetical department, came from a correspondent, who is continually producing new inducements to esteem. They are equally harmonious in expression and fertile in allusion. The panegyric being confined to a single object, renders the illustrations more difficult, and of consequence the praise for success, more decided.

POETRY.

FOR THE EMERALD.

LINES,

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. WARREN, FORMERLY MRS. MERRY, OF THE LONDON THEATRE.

Shall Belvidera's voice no more
Lend to the Muse its peerless aid,
That erst on Albion's ingrate shore,
Sooth'd Otway's discontented shade ?

She—to no single soil confin'd,
Sought in our climes extended fame ;
The wreathes of either world entwin'd,
And taught both continents her name.

Nor, of those strains that crowds have hail'd,
Small is the praise, nor light the gain ;
Clio can boast, such sounds prevail'd,
When Faith and Freedom pray'd in vain.

Such notes the Mantuan minstrel owns,
Long lur'd his Trojan from the main :
And bleeding Arria in such tones,
Assur'd her Lord she " felt not pain."

Such notes, in Rome's delirious days,
Could Liberty and Laws restore ;
Could bid " be still" sedition's waves,
And faction's whirlwind cease to roar.

'Twas by such suasive sounds inspir'd
The matrons press'd the hostile field ;
The Volscian hosts, amaz'd, retir'd ;
The proud Patrician learn'd to yield.

Such powers, oh had Calphurnia known,
Great Julius, all unharm'd had stood !
No senate-walls beheld his doom,
Nor Pompey's marble drank his blood !

For thee—though born to happier times,
And gentler tasks than these endur'd,
Thy voice might oft prevent those crimes
Which e'en thy voice could scarce have cur'd.

Although no civic aim was there,
Yet not in vain that voice was given,
Which often as it bless'd the air,
Inform'd us what was heard in heaven !

Sure, when renew'd thy powers shall rise,
To hymn before th' empyreal throne,
Angels shall start in wild surprise,
To hear a note so like their own !

ODE TO MEMORY.

Where dost thou, Memory, thy seat maintain ?
In what recesses of the brain ?
What corner of the mind ?
Amazing faculty ! in vain we try,
In vain, our mental pow'rs apply,
Thy wond'rous source to find.

By thee, we call past scenes again to view,
By thee, they're acted o'er anew,
With in th' attentive mind :
There, in progressive order rang'd we see
The traces strong, which *memory*
Of facts has left behind.

Thy faithful records, long impress'd retain
The sense of pleasure and of pain,
When pain or pleasure's o'er :
To thee, how many comforts do we owe !
Without thee, love and friendship too,
Would give delight no more.

When every present object fails to please,
We recollect the hours of ease,
When pleasure did abound ;
Thus, we can trace the beauties of the spring,
And to our minds its fragrance bring,
When winter reigns around.

By thee, all knowledge we attain ;
Without thee, our pretence is vain,
To learning's sacred lore ;
Thy aid invigorates the poet's lay,
Without thy strong retentive ray,
Vain his attempts to soar.

In vain fair science spreads her ample store,
Turning instructive volumes o'er,
With modern learning fraught ;
Though all *antiquity* holds forth to view,
Be represented to us too,
It will avail us nought.

E'en Tully's eloquence in vain would charm,
Or Plato's heavenly wisdom warm,
If traces none remain,
Of what we read, or what attentive hear,
The mind a desert must appear,
Where *memory* does not reign.

O Pow'r Supreme ! from whom alone mankind
Derive this faculty of mind,
Vouchsafe to hear my pray'r :
All bad impressions from my breast remove,
Nor ought but what thou dost approve,
Be ever treasur'd there.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
By E. G. House, No. 5, Court Street.

MONTHLY LIST
OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

JULY.

MARRIED,

In this town, Mr. Aaron Osgood, to Miss Nancy Sweetser; Capt. Jazaniah T. Clark to Miss Mary B Robinson; Mr. Barnabas Bayley, of Boston, to Miss Phebe Winchester, of Newton; Mr. Daniel Johnson, to Miss Eliza Barlow; Mr. John Bartlett, of Marblehead, to Miss Sally Barrett, of Boston; Mr. John Cox, to Miss Eliza Sturgis.

In Billerica, Mr Jonathan W. Dexter, to Miss Betsey Balch, formerly of Boston; In Lexington, Mr. William Clap, of Boston, to Miss Sally Bowman; In Lynn, Mr. Benjamin Mudge, to Miss Abigail Rich; In Portland, Capt. William Hume, to Miss Augusta Jackson; In Ipswich, Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard, of Newbury, to Miss Charlotte Swasey; In Newburyport, Charles Coffin, Esq of Buxton (Me.) to Miss Mary Davenport; In Newbury, Capt. Joseph Stanwood, to Miss Sarah Ela; In Peacham, Mr. John Osgood, to Miss Ruth Fairchild; In Salem, Mr. Stephen Larrabee, to Miss Judith Rule; Mr. John Bullock, to Miss Mary Clentman; Mr. Phineas Hoyt, to Miss Ann Andrews; In Gloucester, Capt William Allen, to Miss Sarah Foster; In Portsmouth, Mr. John Cutts, to Miss Dorcas Kennard; Mr. John Treadwell, to Miss Hannah Jenkins; Mr. James Woodworth, to Miss Elizabeth W. Kanard; In Charlestown, Mr. James Kimball, to Miss Catharine Munroe; In New York, Capt. Henry Williams, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Barney, of the former place; In Manchester, Capt. Francis Low, to Miss Sally Cleaves; In Providence, Mr. Charles Leonard Hyott, to Miss Ann Pitcher; In Braintree, Capt John P. Lovell, of Barnstable, to Miss Esther Derby; In Nantucket, Mr. William Lovering, jun. of Boston, to Miss Mary Swan, daughter of Capt. Barnabas Swan; In St. Mary's, (Geo.) Lt. Samuel Elbert, of the United States Navy, to Miss Harriet Ann Jackson; In Newton, Mr. Joseph Wyman, of Medford, to Miss Hannah Adams, of the former place.

DIED,

In this town, Mrs. Mary Hubbard, relict of the late Daniel H. Esq. aged 74: Though the death of this lady did not happen until she had attained a good old age, it may be considered a great loss to society, since her virtues and benevolence have sunk with her to the grave. To her relations and friends who were attached to her from the amenity of her disposition and the brilliant virtues of her character, nothing that we can say, would consecrate her memory; but the praise which virtue deserves should be publicly bestowed, or one of the most powerful stimulants to action inherent in man would be repressed. It is no trifling praise that Mrs. Hubbard passed through a long life almost without an enemy; for he who could avow himself inimical to her, would confess at the same moment his enmity to active benevolence and sincere christianity.—It is difficult to bestow praise with propriety, particularly on the practice of private virtues; they all extort panegyric; but we have no expressions in language which can apply to the separate virtues their peculiar and appropriate commendation. The language of eulogy is general and indiscriminate; and even were it otherwise, that person would be cold in his awards who could enter into the subtil task of allotting the peculiar quantity of applause which each distinct action should deserve.

Mrs. Hubbard's character was an assemblage of all the virtues which exalt domestic or add dignity to religious life. She was connected with one of the oldest and most respectable families in Boston, upon which she was continually conferring new dignity by the activity of her useful life. Her society delighted all classes and all ages; she never hurt the feelings of youth by the frigid principles of age, nor was there any levity of disposition about her which could render her displeasing to those of maturer intellects.

Her friendship was proverbially constant; and the attachments of her cradle continued with unabated fervour to the threshold of the tomb. Tread lightly upon the ashes, ye sons and daughters of religion, for she was your sister; and you children of friendship, for she was your mother.

Mr. Abner Bicknell, 22; Miss Ruth Bisby, 22; Mr. John Milk, 43; Mrs. Mary Emerson, 93; Bellingham, second son of Mr. Samuel Watts, 12. The death of this promising youth was occasioned by an injury he received in the morning from a cart passing through the narrow passage-way leading from Ann Street to Merchant's Row; which caught him between the axletree and brick-wall.—Of this injury he languished in great distress till evening, when he died. We do earnestly hope, that for the honour of the town—for the credit of our police, and for the sake of humanity, that the fathers of the town will cause this place to be shut against carts and trucks, or so enlarged that they may pass without exposing the life and limbs of foot passengers, which no precaution in the drivers can render secure in its present situation.

Mrs. Rebecca S. 24, wife of Capt. Isaac Whittemore, and only daughter of Mr. Joseph Shed; Mr. Joseph Howard, mer. 54; Mr. Nicholas Delmarone, 39; a native of Italy; Mr. William Dodge, 27; Mr. John Neat, 33; Mr. Thomas Hooper, mer. of this town, formerly of Richmond, (Virg.); Mr. James Robbins, 64; Mr. Zachariah Moulton, 63; William Henly, 13m. only son of Mr. Wm. H. now in Philadelphia.

In Dedham, Hon. FISHER AMES.

In Trinidad, Mr. Daniel Billings, of Boston; In Topsfield, 21st June, Lieut. Daniel Towne, 72; this is the first death which has taken place in Topsfield the present year; In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas B. Rand, 25; In Roxbury, William, son of Mr. Elisha Adams, 2y. 7m. In Montreal, Mr. Louis Lard, 80: he was born in France, but of Scotch descent, and in all probability was the last survivor of all those who accompanied the unfortunate Prince Charles Stuart, in his expedition against Scotland, whose colours he was obliged to forsake, after the battle of Culloden; Joseph Lamothe, Esq. Captain of the Indian Department; In Fort St. Phillip, Capt. James Fergus, of the regiment of artillerists U. S. Army; In Montreal, Mary, wife Lewis Charland, Esq; In St. Andre (N. B.) Miss Susan Caleff, 43; In Char ton, (S. C.) Thomas Rivers, Esq 76; old revolutionary patriot; In Rhode and, Hon. William Bradford, formerly very distinguished public character; Orrington, (Me.) Mrs. Martha Brew 63, wife of Col. John B; In Haver Mrs. Betsy Dole, 69; In Lenox, Am Glezen, Esq 38; representative from t town in the General Court; In Baltim at which place he had arrived from H fax, on his passage to Boston, Mr. Ja C. Marston, 20, son of Mr. John M. Boston. The loss of youth, virtue talents by death can hardly be aggrava by circumstances, nor can it easily be meliorated by commiseration. Yet thou it was the misfortune of young Mars to die at a distance from his friends, th may derive the only consolation which der such circumstances they can experien the certainty of his being generally mented. His character was peculia amiable and his conduct eminently co mendable. He discharged the relat duties of life, with sincere affection a fidelity. Had he been ostentatious of d covering his talents; those he posses would have rendered him remarkabl but he contented himself with a chaste a devoted attachment to literature. H acquirements in the belles-lettres were no means scanty, and all the time whi he could command from his avocatio were generally devoted to study. Of person, thus amiable, young, and ami tious of learning, nothing can be said positive praise for *actions performed*; there is no young man of whom the *hop entertained* were more general and more dent, or of whose death the *regret exper enced*, is more universal and sincere.

In Philadelphia, Mr. James Phillip merchant, of Manchester, (Eng.); Stonington, (C.) in a late thunder storm child of Mr. Niles, was killed by ligh ning, while sitting in school between tw of her sisters; In Hampstead, Mrs Mar Fay, 36, wife of Mr. Galen H. Fay, a daughter of Judge Sargent, of Haverhill In Granville, Moses S. Curtis, Esq. of S lem, 34; In Dedham, Mrs. Nancy Coope 27; In Salem, Mrs. Margaret Coates, wi of Mr. John C. 55; In Trinidad, (W. I Mr. John Wild, son of Dea. Daniel W. Boston; In Watertown, Mr. Ebenez Stetson, 34; In Roxbury, Mrs. Luc

hitwell, 31 ; In Charlestown, Mr. Sam- Lord, mer. 56 ; In Tewksbury, Mrs. ebecca Kittredge, 61, wife of Dr. Benj. ; In Onondago, (N Y.) Mr. Norman st, printer, 22, late of Northampton, Ms.) ; In St. Albans, (Vt.) John Taylor, q. 74, formerly of Northborough, (Ms.) Lynn, Mr Wm Newell, 60 ; In Exe- r, Capt. James Thurston, 75 ; In Mal- n, Ruth, wife of Mr. Samuel Wait, and ughter of the late Bev Joseph Emer- n, 66 ; In New Hartford, Salome Gur- y, and Mr. Robert Gurley, her father, ter an illness of two days of the spotted ver ; In Lynn, Mr. Samuel Nutting, of orton, 80 ; In Alexandria, Mrs. Ann, ife of Mr. William M. Warren, manager the Philadelphia and Baltimore thea- es ; Mr. William Wallace, a native of el nd ; he belonged to a volunteer com- ny, and after a warm march he impru- ently drank cold water, which occasion- his death ; In Philadelphia, John ebb, minister of the gospel, in high re- ute among the society of Friends : In outh Kingston, (R.I.) Mr. Joseph Brown, 5 : he was found dead in a field, suppo- d to have died in a fit ; he had been to ewport to purchase his wedding clothes, hich were found with him ; In Halifax, N. S.) Hon. John Halliburton, 69; In avannah, Mr. R. N. Groves, of the house Beggs and Groves ; In the state of N. ork, Col. Erastus Spalding, of Scipio ; id to have been shot in attempting to onvey a quantity of Pot-ash into Upper anada ; In Providence, Mrs Mary De onnor, 66 ; Capt John T. Hudson, 30 ; y suicide : he was a native of Schenec- dy, (N. Y.) and appeared insane at mes, many days before his exit He has ft property to the amount of 8 or 9000 ollars, in Providence, and we learn had en absent from America about 8 years; n Northampton, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of oseph Lyman, Esq. 36.

In Plymouth, Isaac Lothrop, Esq. in the 3d year of his age.—If the inclinations f the deceased had been consulted, his ngular modesty would have resisted any ther obituary notice of him, than that al- eady given ; but in Mr Lothrop were u- ited so many excellent traits of character, hat it would be injustice to his memory to ass them in silence. Though unambi- ious, and disposed rather to avoid than ourt distinction, by the unsolicited suf- rages of his fellow citizens he was cho- en one of the representatives of Plym- uth, in the legislature and provincial congress some few years prior and subse- quent to the commencement of hostilities in the late revolutionary war. In these trying and anxious times, he exhibited the purest patriotism, and an unshaken confi- dence in the rectitude and ultimate suc- cess of the cause of his country. In all the conflicting periods since he has manifest- ed an uniform attachment to the princi- ples of the revolution, if an undeviating adherence to the political system of the illustrious Washington is proof of such attachment. In the year 1778, he was appointed Register of Probate for the county of Plymouth, which office he re- tained to his death. The unbending up- rightness that marked his conduct in this office, the ability and gentlemanly manner, with which he discharged the duties of it, will long be remembered with affection- ate respect. He cherished with lively ar- dour a natural fondness for antiquity ; and so exalted was his veneration of the pious planters of New England, who first landed in this town, that he delighted in tracing their every foot-step, and the mi- nutest circumstances of their history were treasured in his mind. Hence, soon after the institution of the *Historical Society*, he was elected a member, and among the earliest members of the *Huma... Society*, he enrolled his name In his friendships, he was steady, ardent and sincere ;—undis- guised in his feelings, and removed from the least tincture of duplicity, his bosom was the sacred depository of confidential intercourse. If his prejudices were strong, they were invariably pointed at what he devoutly believed to be profligacy in prin- ciple, or dishonesty in practice. Such, in fine, was Mr. Lothrop's scrupulous integ- rity, such his thorough detestation of eve- ry species of iniquitous, or even tempori- zing procedure, that the inscription on the tomb stone of his beloved father, would be an appropriate one for his own :

" Had virtue's charms the power to save
Its faithful votaries from the grave,
This stone had ne'er possess'd the fame
Of being mark'd with LOTHROP's *name."*

Drowned—In Boston harbour by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. John Leroyd, a native of Bradford, Yorksire, (Eng) 35 ; and his son Andrew, 7 ; Mr. Robert Ste- phens, and Mr. J Eckersly ; Master James B. eldest son of Maj. James B. Howe, of Dorchester, 10 ; In Salem, a child of Mr. William Foster : the child fell into a tub of water, the surface of which was level

with the ground; In Martin's Pond, by the upsetting of a canoe, while fishing, Mr. Adam Flint, of Reading, and Mr. Nehemiah Hart, of Boston; In Deerfield river, Master Stephen Rowe Bradley, 12, youngest son of the Hon. S. R. Bradley, of Westminster, (Vt.): he rode a horse into the river, was thrown off, and drowned.

In England.

At Shrewsbury, Henry Bevan, esq. 61. In the relative situations of husband, father, and friend, he was affectionate, indulgent, sincere; in every transaction through life he was strictly honourable; and whilst magistrate of the town of Shewsbury, he was zealous and active in the duties of his office. A sound, or rather a superior understanding, aided by reading and a retentive memory, rendered him an useful and desirable member of society, which, when in health, he promoted and enjoyed. He met his last enemy with the same courage and resolution he possessed as a soldier, when fighting in a distant clime the battle of his country; and he died a loyal subject, and a good Christian. This gentleman served many years in India; and at the battle of Buxar, an action of no small importance and celebrity, as on it depended the British ascendancy in India, being at that time a young lieutenant, and second in command of a battalion of native troops stationed on the right of the line, perceiving that his seinor officer hesitated to attack a battery placed on an eminence on the enemy's left, which severely galled our army, he spiritedly called upon him to do his duty, or give place to those that would. The officer retired into the rear, and Lieut. Bevan proceeded to storm the battery, which he carried with much gallantry, and drove the enemy through a village in the rear of it. As re-action was unprecedented, and not to be expected from the troops of any of the native powers, Lieutenent Bevan could not prevent his sepoys from dispersing in search of plunder; which being observed by the commanding officer of the enemy's left, who was well aware of the consepuence of recovering the post, he directed a body of choice cavalry to fall on our troops in the village, and if possible regain the battery; in which, proceeding with great celerity, they succeeded, as Lieut. Bevan could not draw off his men and form in time to prevent them, which he used his utmost endeavours to do. [illegible] his retreat through the village he had [illegible] narrow escape of his life: he was pu[illegible] sued down a street, with high walls [illegible] each side of it, and so narrow (as is co[illegible] mon in India) that a horse could not tu[illegible] in it. Providentially, just as the troop[illegible] was on the point of trampling him und[illegible] his horse's feet, a small breach in t[illegible] wall presented itself, through which [illegible] leaped, whilst his enemy was forced [illegible] pass on, and being met at the end of t[illegible] lane by some of Lieut. Bevan's sepo[illegible] was killed; there the latter soon join[illegible] and stung with his disappointment, [illegible] soon as he could rally his stragglers, [illegible] led them again to the attack of the b[illegible] tery, which he regained, and turned [illegible] guns of it on the enemy. This had [illegible] inconsiderable effect in deciding the f[illegible] tune of the day; and his conduct, in c[illegible] sequence, met the applause it justly m[illegible] ited, in the orders which the late [illegible] Hector Munro, who commanded our [illegible] my, issued on the field of battle. He [illegible] soon after also rewarded by the gove[illegible] ment, with the appointment of major [illegible] brigade. During fourteen subsequ[illegible] years that he continued in India, he [illegible] actively employed, and discharged [illegible] his duties so as to merit the confide[illegible] and approbation of the government, [illegible] his superior officers; and quitted [illegible] ervice with the esteem and regret of [illegible] who knew him. One who loved him livi[illegible] who honours and cherishes his memo[illegible] and was his companion in those sce[illegible] where the spirit of man is tried, c[illegible] not let him finally pass, without a tribut[illegible] applause; which however inadequate [illegible] his merits, may pour some balm into th[illegible] hearts, whose sorrow, though justly d[illegible] would be mitigated by recollection [illegible] the part he acted in life.

At Rhos Llanerchrygog, near W[illegible] ham, Mrs Elizabeth Rogers, widow, a[illegible] 89 she had 17 childen, 68 grand-child[illegible] and 36 great grand-children; in all [illegible] She was left a widow with a numer[illegible] train of infants, without any means [illegible] support but her own industry, and [illegible] assistance of her eldest children, who [illegible] laboured hard at the loom, to main[illegible] themselves and the younger branc[illegible] For the last thirty years she practi[illegible] midwifery with great success and c[illegible] it: in that space of time she assisted [illegible] the birth of 4680 children.